



SISAL HEMP, HAWAIIAN VARIETY, GROWING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hawaiian sisal in the Philippines is reported by Dean C. Worcester of the Philippines Commission to be one of the best qualities experimented with. He pays a high tribute to the local variety in the anniversary number of the Manila Daily Bulletin, as follows: "Owing to the extreme dryness of the regions in which maguay has been planted in the Hawaiian Islands 'suckers' are produced there in numbers greatly in excess of the local demand, so that they have to be dug up and thrown in piles in order to get rid of them and to give the parent plant an opportunity to develop. Even then they refuse to die and they may be purchased at \$7.50 gold per thousand. 'Suckers' imported from Honolulu by the Bureau of Agriculture arrived in perfect condition and have since made good growth."

"There is, however, no necessity for going to the Hawaiian Islands for seed, as maguay probably brought into these islands from Mexico may be found growing practically wild in almost every province in the archipelago. It is especially abundant in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, La Union, Zambales, Mindoro, Capiz and Cebu. "The variety of maguay grown in Hawaii has been improved by cultivation and selection until the thorns along the edges of the leaves, which

are natural to maguay plants, have been almost completely eliminated. This saves trouble, as these thorns not only tear the hands of workmen when the leaves are harvested, but injure fiber-extracting machines, and must therefore be trimmed off. The percentage of fiber in maguay leaves grown in the Hawaiian Islands is, furthermore, greater than is that in the leaves of Philippine maguay, but, on the other hand, the number of tons of leaves per acre produced in the Philippines is greatly in excess of that produced in Hawaii, and the individual leaves are longer and, as a natural consequence, produce fiber of greater length. It is probable that the Hawaiian variety when grown here will, under the influence of our better climatic conditions, produce longer leaves than are developed in the Hawaiian Islands."

A. F. Judd, the representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who spent several months in the Philippines investigating sources of future labor for Hawaiian cane fields, and who recently returned to Honolulu, was impressed by the success of Hawaiian sisal in the archipelago. He is also of the belief that several varieties of fruits grown in the Philippines can be grown in the Hawaiian Islands. Among these are the following: The marautong, of the bean family,

which occurs more abundantly in the tropical East than any other.

This, though producing a much broader and longer pod, takes the place of the "snap," "bush" or "string" bean as known in various parts of the United States. The pods are fit for use from nine to ten weeks from date of planting and, though producing a fewer number of fruits, in actual weight the yield exceeds that of any of the domestic varieties.

Cooked when quite young, though of large size, they are stringless, remarkably tender and of a better flavor than any known exotic variety.

The candol, a citron melon used for making a syrupy preserve. Its best use, however, is as a glass fruit. The melon is cut into longitudinal strips one half-inch or less in thickness. These strips are steeped over night in strong lime water, and the next day boiled in rich sugar syrup until tender. The pieces are then sun-dried upon thin bamboo slats, after which they may be packed away in jars or crocks for a long time. When properly prepared, "candol" is hardly surpassed by the finest imported glass fruits.

In common with nearly all Philippine native cucurbits, the vigor and productivity of this plant is greatly enhanced if enabled to climb over a trellis or other support.

SEVEN APPEALS FROM HAWAII

At least seven Hawaiian appeals are to be argued before the Federal Supreme Court at the approaching session. One is the Kalpa habeas corpus case from the local Federal court, the president of the Board of Health being the respondent.

Another is the claim of the Hawaiian Board against the Territory for compensation in money equaling the value of the Lahainaluna school property. In this case the issue is whether or not the abandonment of religious teaching in a school that has passed into the public school system constitutes a forfeiture of a contractual condition of the transfer of the school from the board to the Government, which required that the school should never impart any teaching inconsistent with the faith of the missionary fathers. D. L. Withington and J. W. Cathcart will appear against the Territory in this case, also in two tax appeals of the Rapid Transit Co.

Tullett vs. Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. turns on the question of whether the Federal law against the attachment of seamen's wages will protect inter-island sailors from the garnishing of their wages for collection of personal taxes. Judge Dole decided contrariwise.

Cotton Brothers & Co.'s appeal from the local Supreme Court affirming judgment for \$25,000 against them for the loss of a Government dredge while leased to them is still another Territorial case. The Territory in all cases will be represented by attaches of the Department of Justice.

W. W. Blaney, Ltd. vs. C. J. Hutchins et al. makes the seventh case mentioned. Plaintiff having elected to secure payment for railroad material furnished to the now defunct Kona Sugar Co. by one mode of procedure was held by the Hawaiian Supreme Court to be estopped from further remedy by another mode. At the time of decision appeals did not lie in civil cases, in which no Federal law was involved, from the Territorial to the Federal Supreme Court, but the plaintiff secured the passage of an amendment to the Organic Act, as a rider to an appropriation bill, allowing such appeals when property of more than \$5000 was involved.

SCOTCH MECHANIC COMMITS SUICIDE

"William Winter, born tenth day of July, 1882, at Kerriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland, departed this life. His journey was brief through this world of woe but when death came a calling he was ready to go. William Winter."

Such is the message left by its signer when, according to a wireless dispatch received yesterday from Mr. Wagner at Puukoo, Hawaii, he killed himself because an old engine would not work. Winter had been sent to Puukoo to repair the wireless telegraph station there. His body was found at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, with a shotgun lying beside it. An incomplete report of his death came by the steamer Mauna Loa. So far as known he had no relatives in these islands.

COLDS.

Colds are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ASSIGNMENT MADE BY AN OLD HOUSE

M. W. McChesney & Sons yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to F. T. P. Waterhouse. As there are few creditors it is believed there will be no resort to the bankruptcy court.

Mr. Waterhouse had not figured out the assets and liabilities when seen, therefore could not give any statement in that regard. He is taking steps to sell the firm's coffee plant and the leasehold of the business premises on Queen street.

The McChesneys' firm is one of the oldest general merchandise and commission houses in Honolulu. Its troubles originated in connection with the now extinct Kona Sugar Co. Fred W. McChesney, the elder of the sons, met his death on that company's plantation by falling between cane cars while inspecting the fields. Since then Jesse M. McChesney has conducted the firm's business here, the head of the firm having removed to San Francisco some years ago.

The firm has also been doing business in San Francisco, but whether or not separately from its Honolulu business can not here be stated. Besides the coffee-clearing adjunct of the house, it was heavily engaged in soap-making some years ago. Its general merchandise transactions were at one period quite extensive.

HAD CRAMPS AND DROWNED.

Another drowning accident in the harbor was reported yesterday morning, a Japanese sailor, named Toma Ichi Sin, having lost his life the night before. The body of the drowned man was found floating near the ship soon after the notification of the accident had been given out. According to Captain Stinson, the man had been last seen leaning over the rail shortly after six o'clock. Then he disappeared overboard and an alarm was given. Before any help could come to him, however, the man had sunk from sight. It is supposed that he had slipped overboard with the intention of swimming ashore and deserting and had been taken with cramps. This supposition is borne out by the appearance of the body when found, it being drawn up in a cramped position, with every muscle tense. An inquest into the case will be held at half past one o'clock this afternoon, the haste being necessary because of the desire of Captain Stinson to get to sea as soon as possible.

LIQUOR TO A MINOR.

Detective Harry Lake, of the County Attorney's department, and John Martin, agent of the Anti-Saloon League, were instrumental in securing the arrest of Ah Choy, of the Flag of All Nations saloon, last night. The charge registered against him is that of selling liquor to a minor. The minor in question is a small boy who was given money and sent into the saloon for beer, Lake and Martin waiting outside. As soon as they heard the cash register ring the two walked into the joint, getting there in time to see the boy picking up his change. He had two bottles of beer under his arm. The case seems to be a good one from the Anti-Salooners' standpoint and they expect to secure a conviction when Ah Choy comes up for trial tomorrow morning.

Jeffries will referee the Gans-Herman battle on New Year's Day. The fee is \$1000 and expenses.

LANAI AND THAT SORT OF THING

Editor Advertiser: It is amusing to see the authorities rush into print and try the case whenever some citizen claims his rights under the law and constitution. If Mr. McCandless wants his rights he is immediately "sat upon." If some poor chap applies for land he is immediately told what things he has to do—keep it in cane or up to its "present state of cultivation," and a hundred things that the law does not prescribe; that he wants to use alien labor, which "won't do, you know"; that it is a "skin game"; that he is a "land grabber"; that "seven acres is enough for one man"; that he is "doing politics"; that the lands must not "appear idle or idle"; that the old law is "unconstitutional anyway"; that it will go against him in Washington if he tries for his rights. And by the time it is all "absorbed" by the poor victim he is simply a mental wreck.

Now, is the Island of Lanai to be disposed of to American citizens or to aliens? Are the Wai'anae lands to be disposed of along American lines, or can the poor homesteaders raise \$39,000 to buy it and stand a chance to climb into seven acres each? It seems that any citizen who stands up for his rights under the law is immediately looked upon as a "kicker" and abused correspondingly.

Should Lanai be sold to an English subject, what would be its status if the United States should be at war with Japan or England, being over two marine leagues away from another island? It seems Mr. McCandless is to be praised for his public spiritedness in bringing these questions before the public for discussion.

Your editorial hits the nail on the head. AMERICAN. Hawaii, December 25, 1906.

OBSERVER ASHLEY IS PROMOTED

Alexander McC. Ashley, formerly in charge of the weather station and climate and crop service here, has been appointed as a personal representative of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in the Weather Bureau at Washington and has been made an inspector in the service.

Mr. Ashley established the weather station at Syracuse, N. Y., and later the station at Honolulu. Last May he was transferred to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was in charge of the station until his last promotion.

HOW WE ARE SPELLED.

One of the particular attractions of the Southern Pacific route, aside from freedom from storm, ice, and fog is the break in what otherwise would be a long voyage by the stop at the beautiful Hawaiian Islands. Homeward-bound the steamer passes between the islands Nihiuan and Kauai after which Oahu is reached, and the city of Honolulu may be seen lying in a semi-circle before a background of hills that form the backbone of the island. From the center of the city rises the Punch Bowl, 500 feet in height, from which, as from an observatory, the entire surrounding country may be viewed, then to the Pal and Wai'iki, justly looked upon as one of the most delightful bathing places in the world.—Manila Bulletin.

H. Ten Eyck has been appointed coach of the University of Wisconsin crews.

MOTION TO QUASH HAPAI MANDAMUS

Deputy Attorney General Mifflerton on Saturday filed a motion to quash the alternative writ of mandamus brought by G. W. A. Hapai against J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands. It is submitted: That the petition does not set forth facts sufficient to justify the issuance of the writ or to entitle Hapai to any relief whatever. It does not appear that Judge De Bolt, who caused the writ to issue had jurisdiction. The writ was not issued in the name of the Territory of Hawaii. It appears from the writ that the circuit judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit has exclusive jurisdiction in chambers over the subject matter of the writ. It does not appear that the verification to the petition upon which the writ was issued was made by the plaintiff or by some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts relied on as the basis of the writ.

Plaintiff is District Magistrate Hapai of Hilo in his private capacity. He brings the suit to compel the Commissioner to confirm him in possession of a homestead, the Commissioner having taken steps to oust him for non-compliance with the conditions particularly with that of residence.

CHANGES IN STAFF OF CASTLE & COOKE

W. A. Bowen, treasurer of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., has been elected to the second vice presidency of the firm. Owing to poor health Mr. Bowen has decided to give up his active executive duties in the corporation and will take an extended trip abroad with his family. He still remains, however, a director of the corporation and retains his holding of stocks therein, which are considerable.

C. H. Atherton, who has been assistant treasurer of the corporation has been elected by the stockholders to succeed Mr. Bowen as treasurer.

Mr. Bowen first became connected with Castle & Cooke over 28 years ago when he entered the employ of the old firm as bookkeeper and cashier. He subsequently became a partner, the co-partnership at that time consisting of the late S. N. Castle, the late J. B. Atherton, G. P. Castle and E. D. Tenney. When the firm was incorporated in 1894 Mr. Bowen was elected as treasurer and has been at the head of the accounting department of the business ever since, occupying at the same time relative positions on the boards of the various plantation companies of which the house has had the agencies, which includes Ewa Plantation, Wai'anae Agricultural Company, Kohala Sugar Company, Wai'anae Sugar Mill Company, Apokaa Sugar Company, Wai'anae Water Company, Ltd., and Kohala Land Company.

The severance of ties which have bound Mr. Bowen to so many of the leading enterprises of the Hawaiian Islands will be noted with regret by the business interests of the Territory. Expressions of hope were numerous among the business community yesterday that Mr. Bowen may have a speedy return to health and vigor.

Following upon the resignation of Mr. Bowen from the active participation in the business of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., other changes have been made in the office staff. T. H. Petrie, who for several years has occupied very important positions in the general office, has been made a director and secretary of the corporation. He will also be a special assistant to the manager, E. D. Tenney. J. A. Gilman has resigned his clerical positions in the firm. He has acted for several years as manager of the shipping and insurance departments. It is rumored that John Drew will succeed Mr. Gilman in the shipping department.

FAIR PROSPECT OF SUGAR MARKET

Willett & Gray, New York, December 13, report that total stocks and floats together of sugar show a visible supply of 2,536,148 tons, against 2,628,456 tons last year, or a decrease of 92,308 tons.

During the week under review the market has been characterized by unusual irregularity. The local market for nearby sugars showed a remarkable firmness, which was due to a special demand. The refiners generally are fairly well supplied with raws, except one or two of them, who found their stock nearly exhausted because of the delay in the arrival of several cargoes afloat, and making it necessary to bid the market up in order to secure enough sugar to fill a temporary gap; the result was that the only sugars immediately available, a cargo of Java's arrived at the Breakwater, was sold at 10s. 1-2d, c. f. and l., equal, at present low rate of exchange, to 3 7-8c. duty paid, for 96-deg. test, and establishing an advance of 1-32c. in spot quotations.

At the close the market for February shipment is steady, but with buyers showing indifference to offerings of January shipment.

Harvesting in Cuba is progressing favorably, the number of centrals grinding having increased to 58, against 6 at same time last year and 45 in 1904. At this rate of progress the crop will soon be in full swing, assuring large shipments during January and thereafter.

As anticipated, our correspondents in Havana report that there is sufficient cane in the fields to produce a crop of 1,500,000 tons sugar, but with the supply of laborers limited and the possibility of political disturbances a little later on, we do not feel justified in making any change in our estimate of a total output of 1,250,000 tons sugar.

The yacht Gladys returned yesterday about noon from a cruise which contemplated Molokai as a destination. Her jib was ripped and she bore marks of the gale through which she passed, luckily without injury.

"The Most Curiously Governed City, Honolulu"

(S. F. Chronicle.)

Among the great variety of cities that are scattered far over the American possessions, Honolulu has the oldest form of government, and it is probable that it is the most peculiarly governed city in all the world. Although it has a population of nearly 50,000 and is one of the most important seaports on the Pacific Ocean, it has no Mayor or collection of other officials distinctly its own, and it has no city corporation. Its affairs are directed by county and territorial officials only, and it is only distinguished legally from the remainder of Oahu County, which embraces the entire island of the same name, by being a separate judicial district and having its own Deputy Sheriff and District Magistrate, who serves as Police Judge.

Honolulu is distinguished in other ways from all other cities of the world. One of these is its having served successively as the seat of government of a monarchy, a republic and an American Territory. Its present odd form of government is due to its novel history, but it is quite certain that it will not be many years more before it will have both laws and officials of its own and in this way be like other cities of modern times.

Geographically considered, Honolulu is the most westerly situated city on the globe. Far beyond it, on the ocean, the old day dies and a new day is born to make a trip of twenty-four hours around the world before ending its existence also. Figuratively speaking, the city might be considered the commercial gateway between the Occident and the Orient.

Associated with thoughts of Honolulu invariably come those of a land of eternal summer, of endless sunny seas, of a beautiful island clothed in tropic verdure, of a harbor crowded with tall-masted ships and smoking steamers, and of an inviting, peaceful city with shaded streets and beautiful homes surrounded by numerous trees on well-kept lawns. Every visitor goes away to tell of the attractiveness of the city and the island, but there are indeed few who know anything about the peculiarities of the city government.

There is nothing in the appearance of Honolulu to indicate that it differs in form of government from other cities, and this is probably why the average visitor does not come in contact with its peculiarity. Every modern convenience is noticeable. The streets are paved in the most modern way. The people own their own water system and a part of their own lighting system. There is a modern street car system in the city and its suburbs; but, owing to the lack of an instinctive city government, the public improvements in Honolulu are paid for by the property owners in all parts of the island as well as by those of the city proper.

There is an efficient police department in Honolulu and there are ordinances to govern the people; but the police are directed by the Sheriff and have jurisdiction over all parts of the island, while the ordinances are made by the Board of Supervisors and are effective in all parts of the county. There is no Chief of Police and there are no City Councilmen or Aldermen.

In the present police system there is one objectionable feature, and that will probably be remedied at the next session of the Legislature. The Deputy Sheriff is elected by the people and his duties conflict with those of the Sheriff, who has no way of enforcing obedience from the man under him. This has necessitated the appointment by the Sheriff, Arthur M. Brown, of an assistant.

ant Sheriff, who at the present time is Henry Vida. This appointment was not due to friction between the Sheriff and Deputy, but to a desire on the part of the Sheriff of having a man to assist him over whom he can exercise legal authority. The present Deputy Sheriff in Honolulu is J. S. Kalakia, a popular Hawaiian native who accepts certain specified duties, and thus does not bother with the Sheriff and his assistant.

If the tourist would visit the Police Court while in Honolulu he would find it one of the most interesting features of the city. Really brutal criminals are not much in evidence there, for the people are generally of that peaceable nature for which the Hawaiian natives are famous. Occasionally, of course, there are serious crimes committed, but the average trial in the Police Court is of some simple-minded person, whose ignorance, rather than criminal desire, has caused him to violate the law.

An example of this kind was a Japanese, who was arrested for stealing another man's pants. The Japanese who had lost the garment met a fellow countryman in the street wearing what he believed to be his property. He demanded possession of the goods on the spot, and when they were not delivered immediately a fight ensued, and later the whole thing was explained in the Police Court.

Arrests for stealing clothes from family clothes lines are quite common. I knew of one native woman who had her neighbor arrested for hitting one of her chickens with a stick. The Police Judge in such cases generally manages to straighten matters out and then advises the contestants in a fatherly way to avoid future difficulty by leaving each other entirely alone.

My curiosity was aroused one morning, on entering the office of the Deputy Sheriff, to see him examining two sewing machines, of the kind made to be fastened to an ordinary table. Two native women were standing near, anxiously watching him. When I asked him what he was doing he explained to me that the women lived in the same house and had somehow got their machines mixed. They had decided to let him determine to whom they respectively belonged.

By what mental process the women expected the Deputy Sheriff to identify each machine would be hard to determine, but as they have a great respect for the ability of officials it is probable they would have found no fault with any decision rendered.

Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants of Honolulu there is a general mixture of tongues, and for this reason the Police Department must have a great variety of detectives and interpreters. The languages spoken are English, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Hawaiian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Throughout the islands the predominant race is Japanese. The estimated population of the Territory is 150,000, including all classes and races. Of these 65,000 are Japanese, who perform the greater amount of work on the plantations. The Japanese born on the islands are American citizens, and it is feared that in time they will be able to control the politics of the Territory.

At the present time the natives control the vote of the country, but this is not detrimental to the interests of the white people, as the leading Hawaiians cherish no racial prejudice and are ever ready to join hands with the Caucasians in promoting the general improvement of local conditions. The Territorial representative in Congress is a native and he seems to give satisfaction to all classes.—Lionel A. Johnson.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. JAMES C. BEISSEL

Rev. and Dear Sir: In a letter to the Star printed in the issue of December 29, you have the following statement: "The Church of England which came into existence by an Act of Parliament."

Not for the purpose of controversy, but on behalf of historical truth and accuracy, I would respectfully ask you to state the Act of Parliament to which you refer.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY B. RESTARICK,
Bishop of Honolulu.

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 29, 1906.

SWANZY'S COLLIE EATEN AT VOLCANO ROAD LUAU

F. M. Swanzy lost a valuable collie dog just after his arrival in Hilo last week, and from the best evidence obtainable it appears that the animal was eaten. The dog strayed away from the Volcano house, and as soon as its absence was noted attempts were made to recover it. Not only by advertising, but by employing assistance, Mr. Swanzy made every effort to find the animal. The result was a peculiar discovery by one of the men employed.

The dog was seen on the Volcano road, being dragged at the end of a rope by a native. A Japanese who had been hired to look for the animal searched various places, and finally traced the dog to a certain home along

the Volcano road. In that home he found no dog, but he did find under the house, some of the bones of a dog that had apparently just recently been the main feature of a luau. There is no direct evidence, but a strong presumption exists that the remains in question are those of the lost collie.

Mr. Swanzy's collie, besides being a well bred dog of considerable value, was a family pet, and the loss of the animal is greatly regretted by himself and family. The fact that the dog appears to have been captured and eaten makes the incident a very unusual one. There is still a slight hope that the animal is alive and will be found, but it is regarded as almost certain that the collie was used for a luau.—Hawaii Herald.

THUNDER AND RAIN

Towards midnight Honolulu was visited by a thunderstorm which seemed to come from the direction of Maui. Lightning was vivid but the thunder was not especially loud. A great deal of rain fell in a short time, some of the gusts being furious. It is years since Honolulu had such an electrical storm.